

## ROCKEFELLERSAYS

He Is Not Guilty on the Tainted Money Count.

## A RETORT TO MINISTERS

Signed by the Standard Oil Company's General Counsel.

Taken to Be Obviously John D. Rockefeller's Defence—If, in the Bad Old Days, Now Happily Gone By, He, After the Manner of Men, Fought With Beasts at Ephesus for a Share of Railway Rebates Big Enough to Keep Down the Price of Kerosene, Since the Law Declared the Fight Off He Has Obeyed the Law, and the Hands That Lay the \$100,000 Gift on the Altar Are Cleaner Than the Hands That, on a False Accusation, Would Cast It Out.

THE SUN has received what is obviously to be regarded as John D. Rockefeller's own defence on the charge that the \$100,000 he contributed to the A. B. C. U. F. M. of the Congregational Church was tainted money, and a gift that should be rejected. The defence is signed by the general counsel of the Standard Oil Company and is as follows:

## MR. ROCKEFELLER'S DEFENCE.

There may well be a difference of opinion on the abstract question whether the Board of Missions should receive gifts unless satisfied that the giver is honest; but all will agree that, if he who brings his gift to the altar must come with clean hands, still more should he who ministers at the altar and receives the gift be free from stain. There is no excuse for those who make money dishonestly, and still less excuse for those who in the name of religion falsely accuse their fellow men.

The objection to Mr. Rockefeller's gift is based upon the allegation that he made his money dishonestly. This accusation, if false, is vile, and being made by ministers in the pretended interest of morality is doubly vile. The assertion should not be made unless it can be readily established by specification and proof. I have seen no proof, and no attempt even at specification, except in the protest of Dr. Gladden. He says:

"In this case the investigation has been thoroughly made and the facts are known. The legislative inquiries, the records of the courts, have given the reading people of this country the materials for a judgment upon the methods of Standard Oil, and there never was a day when they have seen no proof on this subject as they are now."

There follows the specification, "Mr. Rockefeller may deny that rebates are now given to the Standard; but the Standard now controls about two-thirds of the railroads of this country, and its power is exerted in establishing classification of freights in such a way that it can kill competition. Rebates are no longer necessary. The assertion is not true. No such state of facts has ever been disclosed by any investigation nor supported by evidence in any court of law. No such facts exist to be proved. The Standard Oil Company does not own a share of stock of any railroad company, nor does it control any railroad company. Stockholders of the Standard undoubtedly invest in railroad as in other shares; but stockholders of the Standard are not a majority on the board of directors of any railroad company, so far as I am aware, and therefore cannot control.

The question of railway rebates and Standard control of railroads was investigated by the United States Industrial Commission in 1900, and they reported no such facts. Members of the Standard and of the railroads were examined in relation to these subjects. It was shown that prior to the enactment of the Interstate Commerce Law the rebate system was universal. Railroads made their nominal rates higher than they expected to obtain from regular shippers, and the amount of actual freight to be paid was a matter of contract. Each shipper made the best terms he could. The Standard did not invent this system; it found it existing and could not do business without submitting to it. Like all other shippers, it made the best terms it was able to make with the railroads. Its refineries were located at points where it could take advantage of railway competition. It also strove to give equivalents for reductions in freight. It shipped not only carloads, but trainloads. It provided terminal and other facilities and assumed all risks of loss. Public opinion, more enlightened in these days than in those, may have discovered that this was all wrong, but at that time the business man who did not accept that method would better have closed his shop.

The stories told of the immense aggregate of the rebates paid to the Standard were shown by that investigation to be untrue. A large portion of the rebates paid were not discriminatory. They were paid to all shippers who shipped exclusively by rail. It was impossible for any shipper to know with certainty what rates his competitors were paying. The Standard often found that its competitors had been paying less rates than it paid.

Furthermore, the public obtained the advantage of the low rates received. A reduced price for refined oil kept pace with reduction in rates, whether this reduction was by rebates or otherwise. And the price at which the public for many years has been obtaining oil would simply have been impossible had not shippers forced the railroads to reduce their rates, which they did first by rebates and later by open schedule.

The system of rebates has happily received the condemnation of law. The Standard welcomed the change as a beneficial one. But to say now that it should not have obtained the best rates under the old system which its position enabled it to obtain is an impossible claim of perfection.

The evidence before the Industrial Commission shows very clearly the enactment of an unjust law which the enactment

## SUNDAY GRAFT \$3 PER SALOON.

Jerome Says Figure This in a 200 Saloon Precinct—What Will You Do About It?

District Attorney Jerome talked in The Bronx last night about the Excise law to the Men's Guild of the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church.

"When you see the front door of a saloon closed on a Sunday," he said, "don't be under the impression that the saloon is not doing business. The saloons are always open on Sunday because the law is not enforced. Some people say the present law is unenforceable. I would enforce it if I had the power. The Police Commissioner can if he wants to. The local authorities under the Democratic party say no law can be permanently enforced, and prove it to their way of thinking by not enforcing the Excise law."

"During the first year of Roosevelt's term as a Police Commissioner 10,000 excise arrests were made, and these were not one-tenth of the violators of the law at that time. The police captains of New York get \$5 a month from every saloonkeeper to see that the law is not enforced. In the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second precincts there are more than 200 saloons in each precinct. Figure out what captain gets in graft if he takes \$5 from each saloon. Maybe he don't take it. Maybe it is left in an envelope on his desk, so that his cook will open the envelope."

"Not so very long ago a police captain dropped dead in a police station. When his desk was opened \$35,000 was found in it. Did he save that from his salary? Where did he get it? When Gen. Greene was Commissioner a police captain was on trial before him. The captain was asked how much property he owned and he couldn't tell. Neither could this particular captain tell how much he was worth."

"More recently a captain was punished by Commissioner McAdoo with a reprimand. That was fine punishment for a man who was guilty, wasn't it? That captain was made a hero by his men, and when he was back to his precinct the men under him showered him with flowers."

"If the Mayor won't compel the Police Commissioner to see that the law is lived up to and the Commissioner won't make the captains do their duty what are we going to do about it?"

## REVOLT IN MORMON CHURCH.

Opposition Shown in Annual Conference for the First Time.

SALT LAKE, April 6.—For the first time in a generation opposition to the general authorities of the Mormon Church was manifested to-day when two negative votes were cast at the first day's session of the seventy-fifth conference on the question of "sustaining" the First Presidency and the twelve apostles.

The men who cast the votes sat in the section reserved for Bishops and Bishops' Counselors in the tabernacle, but their names cannot be learned. It is believed the chief objection is to Apostles Taylor, Cowley and Teasdale, who have taken plural wives since the manifesto.

Another feature of to-day's proceedings was a partial accounting of the tithing funds of the Church. President Smith outlined in a general way what had been done with the money in the last year. He gave no figures, but any sort of report on tithing is a novelty. The president denounced and defied all his critics within and without the Church.

There is a widespread belief that some action will be taken at this conference relative to the Church's participation in business. Some well informed Mormons are of the opinion that a resolution on the subject will be offered. It is also believed that a "revolution" on polygamy is a possibility for the double purpose of placating the Mormons who object to the continuation of the practice and to ally the anti-Mormon feeling through the country generally.

Senator Smoot unexpectedly left the State yesterday with the announcement that he had been called to California on business. It is believed he would be able to keep his promise not to vote for polygamists for high office in the Church.

## PRESIDENT SCOTT RESIGNS.

Rutgers Trustees Won't Accept Resignation, but Vote Leave of Absence.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 6.—Dr. Austin Scott, for nearly fifteen years the president of Rutgers College, has sent his resignation, asking, however, that he be allowed to retain the title of professorship, to which he was appointed before he was made president.

The trustees of the college in reply declined to accept the resignation, but voted him instead a leave of absence of eight months, beginning May 1 next, with full salary.

## RAN OVER BOY TWICE.

Auto Was Out of Order, Driver Says—Harry Storer Likely to Die.

Ten-year-old Harry Storer of 219 West Sixty-sixth street was crossing Amsterdam avenue at Sixty-sixth street yesterday afternoon when an automobile struck him around a truck and ran over him fifteen feet. The boy fell directly in the path of the machine and it ran over him. The driver tugged frantically at the steering gear and bystanders say the car made a wide detour and ran over the boy a second time. Then the machine stopped.

The boy was carried to a nearby drug store by Policeman Craig of the West Sixty-eighth street station. There was so much delay in the arrival of an ambulance that Craig asked the driver to take the boy to the hospital in the auto. The driver refused to do so, and leaving another policeman in charge of the chauffeur he hurried to the hospital on foot with the boy. It was found that the boy was seriously hurt. One of his legs was fractured and he has internal injuries. He will probably die.

Brady was driven to the West Sixty-eighth street station. He said he had been employed yesterday for the first time by A. G. Koist, whose address he didn't know. According to persons who saw the accident the automobile was running very fast. Riding with Brady was another chauffeur.

## KING AND LOUBET CONFER.

FRANCE WELCOMES MEETING AS AID AGAINST GERMANY.

Talk Lasted Forty-five Minutes—Newspapers Told That Interview Was Secret—Italy Hopes to Bring About Peaceful Solution of the Moroccan Difficulty.

PARIS, April 6.—King Edward and President Loubet spent three-quarters of an hour together this afternoon, the latter joining the King on his special train at Pierrefitte, six miles north of Paris, and journeying with him to Lyons.

President Loubet had waited at Pierrefitte only a quarter of an hour when the train bearing King Edward arrived. The King, beaming with pleasure, assisted the President up the high steps into the royal carriage. The only other occupant of it was the King's fox terrier.

The train left the station for Lyons immediately after President Loubet had entered the carriage.

The trip to the Gare de Lyons occupied three-quarters of an hour, during which King Edward and President Loubet conversed animatedly. When they bid farewell to each other at the Gare de Lyons their manner was most cordial.

Naturally nothing is known of what passed on the train, but the press is pleased with the whole incident, interpreting it as a quiet but effective backing of France against Germany.

A semi-official note issued to the newspapers intimates that the interview on the train was secret and says that any statement purporting to penetrate the secrecy necessarily must be conjectural.

It concludes by remarking that to-day's interview was marked not only by less reserve, but by more confidence and less restraint than was King Edward's recent visit to France and President Loubet's visit to England.

## ITALY HOPES TO PRESERVE PEACE.

ROME, April 6.—A Senator who is friendly to the Government told THE SUN correspondent to-day that the Franco-German incident would be smoothed over by an understanding which would be brought about by the Italian Government. The latter, he said, was in a particularly favorable position for intervention in the matter, as Italy was a member of the Triple Alliance as well as a power friendly to France and Great Britain and a signatory of the Moroccan convention. Foreign Minister Tittoni, he said, would introduce the question at the meeting of Emperor William and the King of Italy on board the German imperial yacht in the Bay of Naples to-day.

NAPLES, April 6.—A state dinner was given at the palace here to-night by King Victor Emmanuel in honor of Emperor William. Formal toasts were exchanged, and speeches were exchanged reaffirming that the Triple Alliance is a sure guarantee of peace.

LYONS, April 7.—A despatch to the Standard from Tangier states that Germans are offering the Moorish Government a loan with which to pay its indebtedness to French banks. Negotiations on the subject are proceeding.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard claims to know that the American Government sympathizes with Germany's attitude in connection with Morocco. This is regarded as greatly strengthening the German position.

DR. ROSEN TO GO TO MOROCCO.

BERLIN, April 6.—Dr. Rosen of the Foreign Office, who headed the German expedition to Abyssinia and negotiated a commercial treaty with the Emperor Menelik, and who recently returned to Germany to be appointed German Minister to Morocco.

The Mail says that King Edward will probably stay a day or two in Paris on his return. He is on his way to meet Queen Alexandra on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert at Marseilles.

GERMANY TOLD OF MOROCCO ARRANGEMENT.

LONDON, April 6.—In the House of Commons to-day Earl Percy, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made a statement evidently called forth by the German expedition to Abyssinia and negotiated a commercial treaty with the Emperor Menelik, and who recently returned to Germany to be appointed German Minister to Morocco.

Earl Percy said that the Anglo-French declaration of April 8, 1904, respecting Morocco was officially communicated to Germany. This was the agreement by which the British Government recognized the preponderance of French interests in Morocco.

## FRENCH PLEDGE OF OPEN DOOR.

M. Jusserand Calls on Secretary Taft for Information as to Our Views.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, called on Secretary Taft to-day, seeking information concerning the visit made yesterday by Baron von Stenberg, the German Ambassador, who presented a communication from Berlin to Secretary Taft relative to the position of the German Government on the question of the open door in Morocco.

While with Secretary Taft M. Jusserand said that the open door exists in Morocco and that it always will. He appeared anxious to secure the views of Secretary Taft on the subject. The conference was very brief, and about the only information Secretary Taft was able to give the diplomat was that the German note had been presented by Baron von Stenberg and had been transmitted to the President.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, was a caller at the State Department, seeing Acting Secretary of State Loomis. The British Ambassador's visit was about other matters, but it is known that the situation in Morocco was discussed. No alarm is felt over the situation here. On its face it seems to be merely a declaration of the German Government to recognize France's predominance and a determination to preserve the open door.

## SPOONER FOR HAY'S PLACE?

That's the Rumor in Wisconsin and It Pleases La Follette Men.

MADISON, Wis., April 6.—It is reported here that to United States Senator John C. Spooner has been offered the place of Secretary of State in case John Hay retires.

La Follette men are vigorously circulating the story, and the wish is evidently the father to the thought with them, as they see in the entrance of Senator Spooner into the Cabinet the chance for another La Follette Senator from Wisconsin and consequently an opportunity to break into the Federal patronage. However, should Senator Spooner enter the Cabinet it is likely he will see all the Federal patronage before leaving the Senate.

## GREAT ARMY OF JAPS ADVANCE.

Fear in St. Petersburg That Lintevitch Will Have to Withdraw.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that the latest official information leads to the belief that the Japanese are advancing in a crescent formation. Gen. Oku commanding the left wing, Gens. Nogai and Nodai the centre, and Gens. Kuraki and Kamimura the right wing. Their total strength is said to be 450,000 men. It is feared that Gen. Lintevitch will be compelled to withdraw under penalty of finding his position turned.

Ugly rumors are afloat that the revolutionists intend to mark the festival of the Annunciation Friday by a terrible outrage.

TOKYO, April 6.—The official despatches to-day give the first notice of a Russian offensive movement since the fighting at Tieling. A force of cavalry, with machine and mountain guns, moved south Monday from Tawo, on the Fengwa road, and the next morning began a bombardment of the Japanese advanced position at Kinkiatun, north of Kailiatun.

Simultaneously a large force of infantry advanced along the main Changchun road, while two other columns delivered flank attacks. The Russians reached within 400 metres of the Japanese wings. The fighting lasted all day Tuesday.

The Japanese, although nearly surrounded, finally repulsed the enemy, losing 7 killed or wounded. The Russian casualties, estimated from the number of ambulances, were about 200.

The Kokuima states that a Japanese squadron is now blockading Vladivostok.

## NEW SWEDEN-NORWAY UNION.

Prince Regent Calls Council of State to Arrange One.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—Crown Prince Gustaf, who is acting as Regent during the illness of King Oscar, will be required to call a Council of State and to negotiate immediately a new arrangement of all matters connected with the union of Sweden and Norway, aiming at perfect equality for the two countries.

He indicated the lines that will probably lead to a satisfactory solution of the trouble. The gist of his suggestions is the creation of a common Swedish or Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who will be required to both kingdoms, and the appointment of separate Consuls for Sweden and Norway, who will be amenable to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in all matters affecting foreign powers.

## NEW CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Discovery That the Tapeworm Is the Natural Enemy of the Germ.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—That the tapeworm is a natural enemy to the germ of consumption is said to have been discovered, according to a report from the Mexican Consul-General at Buenos Ayres, which William W. Canada, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, has transmitted to the State Department. The report states that Canada's communication is as follows:

"The Mexican Consul-General at Buenos Ayres informs his Government that by a late scientific discovery it has been proved that the tapeworm is the natural enemy of the germ of consumption, and that the latter cannot exist when the other is present. He further says that the eminent scientist, Dr. J. M. Mandou, after a profound study of the subject, asserts this as a fact in a paper recently laid before the Academy of Science in Paris. The tapeworm is said to prevent the organism from being infected with tuberculous bacilli, and it has been proved in the case of a consumptive affected with tapeworm that he completely recovered his health. Positively establish the efficacy of this remedy, the doctors injected a liquid prepared from the tapeworm into several consumptives, and the result was a complete cure of the disease in the worst cases, while in others it resulted in a complete cure."

## BROKE POLICEMAN'S NOSE.

Auto Driver Accused of Brutal Assault on a Traffic Regulator.

Edward Hunt, who operates an electric hansom for the New York Transportation Vehicle Company, turned into Thirty-sixth street from Sixth avenue yesterday, and in doing so ran his machine into a victoria in which a woman was riding. She was badly scared.

Mounted Policeman Arthur Werner of the traffic squad ordered Hunt to run his machine back and make the corner in a wide sweep. Hunt wouldn't, so the cop stood his horse in front of the automobile. Then Hunt backed, and the next moment, it is alleged, he reversed the power and ran the machine at the horse.

Werner was nearly unseated and he dismounted and told Hunt that he was going to arrest him. Hunt stuck to his seat. The building was then a groundswell of the hansom to pull Hunt from his seat. As he did so, he alleges, Hunt hit him a blow on the nose with his fist, sending him reeling, and in a minute the front of his uniform was covered with blood. Werner was ordered to get out of the machine and Hunt was made run his machine to the Tenderloin station.

Werner was bleeding so much from the nose that an ambulance was called. It was found that his nose had been fractured. Hunt was locked up.

## COP STOPS CHRISTENING PARTY.

Baby Less Than Three Weeks Old Held Up Twice on Auto Speeding Charge.

Mrs. Albert Turner of 45 West Seventy-fourth street, her mother, Mrs. I. D. Bristol, and Mrs. John Roberts, her grandmother, started for the Church of the Holy Redeemer, 138th street, late yesterday afternoon in an automobile. They had with them Mrs. Turner's three weeks old baby, which was to be christened by Perry Brevort Turner.

Only a week ago, when the Turner baby was having his first automobile ride, at the age of 10 days, the chauffeur was arrested for speeding. Remembering this, yesterday cautioned him to run slowly. Turner called the same at 10:15 street. Brevort Turner, a party stopped the auto and said the driver was under arrest.

"Now, this is too bad," declared Mrs. Turner. "We are going to church to have this baby christened. My husband and the minister are waiting there. We took pains to go slowly. And you get in and go to the church with us? Then we'll go to the police station."

Haggerty said he couldn't, and took the baby and drove off. The baby was put in a police station, where Mrs. Turner put up a \$500 diamond brooch as security for her driver. The party got to the church after an exceedingly slow trip.

## JAMES STOKES, TOO, TO MARRY.

UNCLE OF J. G. P. IS TO LEAD MISS CHATFIELD TO THE ALTAR.

A Dinner at His House Last Evening in Honor of His Fiancee—She Is an Accomplished Harp Player Who Has Appeared Often at Charity Concerts.

The spring of 1905 promises to be a season remembered in the chronicles of the Stokes family. Following by one day the announcement that James G. Phelps Stokes of the University Settlement is to marry Miss Rose Harriet Pastor comes news of the engagement of his uncle, James Stokes, a founder of the Paris and the St. Petersburg Y. M. C. A., to Miss Florence Brooks Chatfield of Brooklyn. It came to THE SUN first in the following shape:

"Miss Florence Brooks Chatfield, daughter of Henry W. Chatfield of Brooklyn, announces her engagement to Mr. James Stokes. Mr. Stokes is known in connection with philanthropic work, especially the Young Men's Christian Association, in America and Europe. He is an uncle of Dr. J. Graham Phelps Stokes, whose engagement to one of the Settlement workers on the East Side has just been announced."

"Miss Chatfield comes from an old New England family and is descended from Commodore and General Hull, and is distantly related to Mr. Stokes through the Phelps and the old Stephen Whitney family. Her country residence is at Brookdale, Conn., the town being named after her mother's family. She is an accomplished harp player for charities, in which as an earnest Christian woman she is deeply interested."

"She will be married in a short time and sail for Europe, where Mr. Stokes has to attend a world's conference in Paris of the Young Men's Christian Association."

At the home of Mr. Stokes, 68 Park avenue, Mr. Stokes gave a dinner party last night in honor of his fiancée, at which the guests, besides Miss Chatfield and her father, were Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Y. Thayer, Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Gillespie, Mrs. Samuel Duryea, Mrs. Louis Slade, W. E. D. Stokes and Thomas Stokes.

At the dinner it was announced that the wedding would take place on April 15 at the home of Miss Chatfield's sister, Mrs. J. V. Y. Thayer, at 34 Monroe place, Brooklyn. Bishop Potter will perform the ceremony, and will be assisted by Dr. Hill of Plymouth Church. Mr. Stokes and his bride will sail for Europe on April 18.

It was said last night that Mr. Stokes had known Miss Chatfield for three or four years. Their interest in charitable work brought them together. Miss Chatfield has played on the harp several times at meetings of the Y. M. C. A., in which Mr. Stokes is one of the leading spirits. In this way they have met frequently. Mr. Stokes has been a widower for ten years.

Miss Chatfield and her father live in an apartment at 194 Clinton street, Brooklyn. Mr. Chatfield was formerly a broker down town.

James Stokes is about 60 years old. His father, James, Sr., died in 1881, leaving an estate valued at about \$50,000. James Stokes has devoted much time and money to philanthropic and religious work for many years has been actively engaged in Y. M. C. A. work, both here and abroad.

He was the initiator of the active work of the organization in Paris, and through his efforts branches of the association were founded in many of the cities of Europe and Asia. Because of this activity he was invested in 1902 with the degree of an officer in the Legion of Honor and was received by the Kaiser. A year later the Czar conferred on Mr. Stokes the order of St. Stanislaus of the first class, in recognition of the success of the St. Petersburg Y. M. C. A. known there as the Society for the Moral Improvement of Young Men, which Mr. Stokes founded seven years ago.

Mr. Stokes is a member of the Union League, University, Riding, City, Downtown and Adelphi clubs. He was graduated from New York University in 1883.

## WOMAN'S CLUB TO BUILD.

Expects to Have a \$400,000 Clubhouse Started Within a Month.

It was announced at a meeting of the Woman's Club of New York yesterday that the club has practically contracted for the building of a new club apartment house covering two city lots, to be erected near the present house, at 7 and 9 East Forty-sixth street. The building is to cost approximately \$400,000, according to a statement by Mrs. Henry G. Piffard, president and founder of the club. One-third of the sum has already been subscribed, and the members expect to begin their new home before the new year. Work will probably be started within a month.

To make the project pay there is to be a large public restaurant, with a dining room adjoining for use of members only. Apartments will be rented to members, and the building will be a groundswell of the club. The club, which now has a membership of 1,200, was organized in 1901. Its tea room is always open for members, and bedrooms are let on request for the use of those who find it convenient when living out of the city to stay in town over night. Among the members are Mrs. Lewis C. Hager, Mrs. Samuel Duryea, Mrs. John C. Hager, Mrs. Samuel Duryea, Mrs. Cleveland H. Edgar, Mrs. Dumas E. Pratt, Mrs. William L. Bull and Mrs. Frederick C. Crowsfield.

## KANSAS AFTER WESTERN UNION.

State Demands \$20,000 Fee for Permit to Do Business There.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 6.—The Western Union Telegraph Company is in a controversy with the State of Kansas over the payment of a fee for a permit to do business in Kansas. The Western Union, which is a New York corporation, has never complied with the Kansas corporation law. Recently Attorney-General Coleman got after the company, and to-day Judge J. S. West, representing the company, applied for a permit, tendering \$25 in payment of the permit fee.

The board denied the application on the ground that the company's agent did not offer enough money. Under the law, the board held, the company's fee for a permit should be \$20,127.50, based on capitalization of \$100,000,000.

Judge West contended that the company is chartered by the United States Government, and therefore not subject to the provisions of the Kansas act.

"Then why do you offer \$25 under the provisions of the same law?" Capt. Albright, a member of the board, asked.

"We want to be liberal," the Judge replied. "It is probable the case will be taken into the courts."

## STOCK EXCHANGE IN JERSEY

Said to Be Really Planned—Long Range Election Bet Offer.

A movement has been set on foot by members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange to organize an exchange to do business in New Jersey if the stock tax becomes a law. A broker said yesterday that the plan as thus far outlined is for 300 brokers to subscribe \$500 each as charter members. The exchange would be located in either Hoboken or Jersey City, whichever is most convenient. Telegraphic and telephonic connections are so perfect that brokers could retain their present offices in this city and execute their orders through members on the floor of the New Jersey exchange.

Fred Brooks, the curb broker, offered a long range election bet yesterday. He offered \$25,000, even money, that in the event of the stock transfer bill becoming a law, and if it is not repealed before the next election, the next Governor will be a Democrat. The money, it was said, had been deposited with a trust company.

The stock tax law was considered yesterday as responsible for the sale of a Stock Exchange seat for \$51,000, a loss of \$2,000 from the high record price.

## THAW'S ONLY MARRIED ONCE.

That's What Harry K. and His Bride Say as They Fly Through Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Thaw, who arrived in Chicago last night from Pittsburgh, left to-day for Milwaukee to visit a school friend of Mrs. Thaw. They will return to Chicago in a few days and will then continue their trip to California. After spending some time in California they will travel through the Rockies.

To interviewers both said they wanted to understand that this was not their second marriage, but their first and only one.

## GLASGOW TO HELP CHICAGO.

Will Send Expert to Advise Mayor-elect Dunne About Running Railways.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Manager Dalrymple of Glasgow's municipal tramways will start for Chicago in May to advise Mayor-elect Dunne on preliminary plans for a municipal street car line. Judge Dunne to-day received a reply to a cablegram sent by him to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the municipal ownership city, asking that the head of the tramway system of that city be sent to Chicago. The cablegram in reply follows:

Lord Mayor of Chicago: The Corporation of Glasgow unanimously and cordially agreed to the request of your municipality. Tramways manager unable to leave before May 10. Letter follows. JOHN W. PHIMMORE, Lord Provost.

## BEER TO CHRISTEN CRUISER.

Suggested That the St. Louis Be Baptized in Her Native Fluid.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The announcement to-day that Mayor Wells had selected Miss Gladys Bryant Smith to christen the United States cruiser St. Louis, to be launched May 6, was followed by expressions, generally from St. Louis brewers, that the cruiser be christened with beer instead of the customary champagne.

The brewers in statements to-day declared that beer is typical of St. Louis and that it should therefore be used on the occasion.

## FRENCH MILITARY P